#### Basiness Notues:

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES. We gentlemen of Gotham, well housed and clothed at ease.
Too little think we of the poor, who roofiess, coalless frace.
Oh! many a ragged side would thill with warm and grateful too.

If to the poor we give the clothes which we no more employ. We are brothers, we are equals, and the urchin lean and hine. Who shivers on the corner there, without hat, or coat, or shoe, May some day yet—some fourth of March—at Washington

Declaiming his Inaugural in accents strong and clear. Oh! keep this truth before your minds, and to she dispose—
Remember we are brothers all—your worn or faded clothes;
And dealing with Secret Enerticus, you may save, and save
with pride.

with pride.
Far more than any Jew would rive for the suits you've thrown Santu BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING WARROOMS, Nos. 122, 135 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-For all manuturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed in-pensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., de by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and, being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has syodded or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Ma-chine ever made, and the essist to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price \$100, with fron table complete. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE flow Ready.—This improved classic stitch Machine, being de-dened expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any Sewing Machine sow in existence. Call and see. Persons having Warson's old Machines, and deshous of exchanging for the improved one, can

warson's Family Sewing Machine Company,

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & Co., (Lute Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
INFORTERS AND JOHNESS,
See now effering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC
and other

MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUS, PACIFIC and other

PRINTER, PACIFIC and HAMILTON DELAINES.

SHERTINGS and SHIRTINGS.

EAWRENGS, CALOR OF SHIRL, Dwight, Londale, Wamsuttas, and other popular brands.

Lowest Marret Price, for Gash or Approved Cardif.

It shall be their alm to keep a well selected

Extansive variety of Dress Goods.

Subscript in choicest gens from Imported and Home Productions as they arrive in market.

Their stock combrages most articles necessary for the supply of Retail Store.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES. Office and Salesroom No. 489 Broadway,
Corner of Broame at.
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant machines
effered for sale at this office, in which are embraced all those
gractical points which have been found necessary for the producsen of the greatest variety of superior work.

SPRING, 1858.-LEARY & Co., Leaders and In reducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hars, are now ready to supply the Spring STYLE for 1858.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Parents will find every description of Boots and Shoes for Children at Cantrell's only cetablishment No. 313 Broadway, which he is ealing at very moderate prices, beside a complete stock of Ladles' Gatters, Overshoes, Party Suppers, Gentlemen's Roots, &c. If you want a good article, very chean, you should oors, &c. If you want a good article, very cheap, you should to Castrell's for it.

HTPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. Hyro-Puosparra or Soda,
EVERETT & SMITH,
Auglyfoel and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canaist, near Centre.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cura Truss Office, at No. 2! Malden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vessy st., Asto House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Bookings, and every variety of kandages of most approved pat-lerns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female, in

SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$26 TO \$30.-Buy PRATT'S PATENT if you wish to get a really good one for family

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT. If you want good COFFEE—that is, Coffee well, BOILED, we not disperved of its aroma—you are now offered the means of we sering that loxury, a desideration long sought, never before a tained. Sizes, 1, 12, 2, 5, 4, 6, 16 qts. For sale at Manufacturer prices, by

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!— 309,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reduction. Bredish Velver Carpers 9/, 10/, and 1/) per yard! Bredish Brussels Carpers 6/6, 7/, and 8/(per yard! Beantiful Iscrain Carpers 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard! One Clotic 2/6, 3/, and 4/) per yard! THEAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Is at this season most invalvable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectively carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and Keep THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bettle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "Perry Veckyards and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "Perry Veckyards and the position of the public which has no effectually custained its character for "Purpeying which has no effectually custained its character for "Purpeying the Blood as Dr. Townsenn's Sarsarantilla," and the fart that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

The Blood is the First Blood is the properties of the blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulbonet, Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

## New Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

Our local news this morning presents some features of importance. Three men were suffocated in the Broadway-Market fire on Saturday morning. A couple of young ruffians are under arrest for attempting to reënact the terrible drama in which poor old Teresa Spitzlen was killed. One of the pleasures of being a policeman is portrayed in an attempt to cut the throat of an officer. Some important arrests for lottery dealing were made on Saturday, and there is a slight prospect that the well-known large operators in this unlawful business will be smoked out.

The steamar Moses Taylor arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday with the California Mails of Feb. 5 and \$1,600,000 in gold. The advices from California present few important items, with the exception of an unusual number of murders, suicides, and other violent deeds. The details in full are given in the letter of our correspondent.

The steamship America, with advices from Europe to the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax Saturday afternoon. The general news is singularly unimportant. The steamship North America, on her last trip from Portland, came in collision, near Holyhead, with the bark Leander of Bath, Maine, which at once sunk with ten of those on board, among whom was the captain's wife. Lore Palmeraton had asked leave to introduce into Parliament an India bill. The Bank of England and several of the continental banks had made further raduction in the rate of discount. The movement for the emancipation of the serfs was growing in favor in Russia. Cotton had advanced. Consols closed at 96@964.

We need hardly to call attention to the interest. ing dispatches from our special correspondent with the Army in Utah, which fill so large a portion of our pages this morning. The news they communicate is of great interest, especially the Message of Brigham Young to the Territorial Legislature-s document now first published in the States. The Army is in excellent condition, and thanks to the wise arrangements of Col. Johnston, does not suffer from its confinement in Winter quarters. The proceedings before the Court of Chief-Justice Eckels are also unusually important. An indictment for high tresson has been found against Brighsm Young and a number of the subordinate Mormon leaders, and one of them-now a prisoner with the Army-has been put upon his trial: the case was adjourned, however, in order to give him time to procure witnesses. To judge by the evidence

which now reaches us, the Mormons are resolved

to fight, and will do it with energy and escnostness. Some striking indications as to their military resources are given by our correspondent. He also gives a copy of a letter by Dr. Hurt, which charges upon the authorities of the Mormon Church a variety of outrages of almost inconceivable atrocity.

This city is rotten from center to circumference At least, one would naturally arrive to this conclusion from reading the published list of names attached to a call for a public meeting to sustain the Lecompton Constitution. Perhaps we ought in charity, to set down a portion of this gratuitous homage to villainy, to stolidity and ignorance. There is an instinct of conservatism in the well-to-do circles which has no perception of duty beyond sustaining the public authorities, whatever they may do or advise. All noodledom has an idea that opposition to them is disorganizing and dangerous, and leads to a disruption of the social fabric. This conviction leads blindfold many a fool. It is charitable to believe this to be preëminently true of this city, and we are willing to accept the idea in lieu of a conviction that would go far to undermine our faith in all mankind.

We have before us a list of those who have signed the call referred to, and who have thus assumed the unenviable position of defending the most unblushing public fraud of our day. These gentlemen have stepped from private circles before the publie to indorse the concentrated essence of Kansas scoundrelism, and we hold them to their proper responsibility. Here are respectable gentlemen of wealth and standing, holding no public station and wanting none, who come boidly out and declare that John Calhoun's Constitution ought to be put immediately in force over the people of Kansas whether they like it or not. They fully adopt and approve the results of years of fraud, violence, outrage and crime. They sustain the fruits of a political conspiracy conducted and perfected by loaferish, drunken, armed vagabonds, whose presence in their counting rooms or their offices, their halls, or their anti-chambers, they would not for an instant tolerate. They put themselves before the world the confederates and accomplices after the fact, of the most intolerable villsinies, the most shameless outrages, the most scandalous frauda ever perpe trated in our political history. Placed in no position or relation to public affairs that demands an expression or an intimation of their judgment, they nevertheless volunteer their support and rush to the aid of these signal iniquities. Let us see who some of these gentlemen are. Not to be invidious, we will go pretty extensively into the list. We find there the names of Mesers. Henry Grinnell, E. Caylus, Barclay & Livingston, Charles O'Conor,

Robert J. Dillon, John A. Dix, Moses Taylor. Gardiner J. Howland, August Belmont, Watts Sherman, Samuel L. Post, jr., John Van Buren, L. Delmonico, Stewart Brown, Matthew Morgan, Charles Augustus Davis, Robert Gracie, Gerard Stuyvesant, Isaac Townsend, Richard Busteed, James Lee, A. Eickhoff, James M. Brown, C. A. Secor, C. Melletts, J. A. Machado, Royal Phelps, Gerard Hallock, Henry G. Stebbirs, "and thirty-three hundred others." Of those among this body of gentlemen who have obtained political preferment, or who yet expect to obtain it by such service as this, we have nothing now to say. They sell for pay. But we wish to ask gentlemen of probity, of character like Mr. Henry Grinnel, and Mr. Moses Taylor, and Mr. Gardiner Howland, and Mr. E. Caylus, who are opposed to forgery in private, why they desire to sustain it in public affairs? Is cheating and swindling any better in Kanses than it is on South street, that they should countenance and approve it there while they would denounce it here? Is the disgusting villainy of ballot-stuffing, of wholesale lying among the members of a public convention assembled to create a State Constitution, of copying a volume of a city directory, and returning the names as the voters at a precinct where not a handful of men were present, of shamelessly counting in and counting out members of Convention and Legislature, without reference to their election, any more praiseworthy in Kansas than in New York? Do you say that you do not know that the Lecompton Constitution is the result of fraud like these and worse than these? Gentlemen, you do know it! We do not claim that you are especially intelligent in political matters. But no man is so ignorant that he does not know it. There is not a political bruiser of the Sixth Ward who does not knew it. But do you say you are opposed to the Black Republicans, and that you think the best

way of settling the Kansas question is to admit that Territory as a State as soon as possible Very well, gentlemen, who opposes the admission of Kansas as a State ! Are not all parties anxious for that? Does anybody, anywhere on our side ask that anything more or less shall be done than to submit the two Constitutions framed in Kansas to a fair vote of the people, and that that Territory shall be admitted as a State at once under which ever Constitution the people shall choose to adopt? Does anybody anywhere, among the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution ask anything more than that it shall be submitted to the people for ratification before going into operation? Is this to hinder or obstruct the settlement of the Kansas question? Nothing is now asked by the opponents of the Kansas villainies but that the people of that Territory shall be allowed to have peace and quiet, and manage their affairs in their own way. It is the opposition to their doing this that alone hinders the quiet and immediate settlement of the whole Kansas question. It is the outrageous attempts to consummate the gigantic frauds of which that Territory has been for

years the theater, by imposing a hated Constitution

upon an unwilling people, which you, gentlemen.

and your confederates are now sustaining, that

makes all the difficulty and continues all the agita-

tion now existing in the country on this subject. We say, then, that for what you are doing yo have not a shadow of an excuse, and that your volunteered approval of the plan of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution makes you sharers and participators in the guilt of crimes which should make the nation blush. But, Gentle men, your responsibility does not stop here. By your public acts, you are deliberately undermining public and private virtue-you are shaking the pilars of national integrity. How do you appear before the country? Why, as substantial citizens, honorable citizens, honest citizens, high-minded citizens, claiming consideration for those moral qualities that adorn private life; yet, under no pressure of party or personal exigency, deliberately coming out and, under your own signature, voluntarily indorsing and approving the crimes of lying, fraud and forgery. And it is not done in a corner Every ballot-box stuffer, every political swindler and renegade in the country, knows it. Every liquorish scoundrel who makes politics a trade and cheating at electrons a practice knows it. Every

contempt ble pipe-layer and political intriguer

knows it. Yes, Gentlemen; and they must beace forth regard the benevoient authors of Arctic expeditions, the Howlands, the Dillons, the Shermans, the Posts, as men who not only wink at such frauds as they practice, and for which they inwardly feel and know they deserve the Penitentiary, but absolutely approve them. The subterranean vaults of crime underlying society everywhere, grow resonant with applause over such accessions of respectability, such homage to open-handed villainy. Gentlemen signers of the meeting to approve the final results of intensified Border-Ruffisnism, who profess to hold your heads high in society as men of character, we leave you to settle this matter with your own consciences. Go on in your corrupting and demoralizing process, and how long think you it will be before you will find you have sown the wind to reap the whirlwind? Professing to have a stake in society, you prostrate the standard of public morality, prostitute your own characters, break down the barriers between honesty and dishonesty, and then wonder, will you, at the rising tide of crime and general debauchery?

The Herald affects to be extremely indignant at the discovery made and announced by The Springfield Republican, that the so-called Kansas correspondence published by The Herald is manufactured in The Herald office. Ostrich-like, it hopes to escape by stopping its ears sgainst the suggestion, and by refusing any longer to exchange with The Republican. Yet the very number of The Herald in which this determination is announced, contains a paragraph which gives a great deal of color to the allegation of the Springfield paper. The Kansas correspondent of The Herald is spoken of in terms of eulogy which the editor of that journal very seldom employs in speaking of anybody but himself. As to the correspondence referred to, if actually written in Kansas, the writer has evidently carried with him from The Herald office all his ideas cut and dried, if not skeletons of his letters.

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1858. The Tariff Investigating Committee are very close-mouthed, but their actions evidenly show that they smell woolen. They have been artfully misled in some of their best investigations, but are now on a hot scent. Rumor says that writs are out for one or two members of the last House, whose presence here is deemed urgently necessary. Look out for startling developments.

Great solicitude is felt here with regard to the Indiana Republican State Convention, which is to meet this week. Our friends here earnestly hope that no nominations will now be made, but that an adjournment to a future day will take place to await the developments of the Lecompton struggle. Such an adjournment will strengthen the Anti-Lecompton column here.

Gen. Shields, United States Senator elect from Minnesota, has explicitly contradicted the statement that he has agreed to support Lecompton. He says he has written a letter to Col. Richard G. Murphy of Minnesots, denouncing the Lecompton fraud unqualifiedly, and declaring that no honest man can support it. He has authorized the publication of this letter, and its appearance is daily expected.

It insultingly denounces the black Republicans and their neophytes, who have been recently initiated into their mysteries, viz.: Messrs. Douglas, Stuart, and Broderick, whom, it elegantly declares, " pig together in the same sty." It snubs the Democrats, Messrs, Pugh, Toombs, Benjamin, &c., who aided them. It also rejoices at the failure of the volunteer amendment, which, it says, sprung from the loving embraces of Douglas, Hale & Company.

The article is significant, because by a recent arrangement the editorial conduct of The Union has been taken from Major Harris and placed in the hands of Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State and factotum of the President. The Administration does not want volunteers, but regulars, with the official patronage which their organization would furnish. It calculated on getting votes for Lecompton by means of the commissions of new regiments.

The anti-Lecomptonites are full of hope. They claim a gain of two members, and possibly of three more. On the other hand, the Administration claims three accessions.

From a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1858.

Frank Marshall and the other Kansas patriots are indignant at Gen. Calhoun's recent publication, and denounce him for having surrendered their rights. What makes the matter worse is that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature have got possession of the whole returns for State officers, which were buried in the redoubtable McLean's candle-box. These developments will be ventilated if ever the Free-State Legislature receives its certificates and the State is admitted. Gen. Calhoun is still here.

The District appointments will go to the Sepate o-morrow or Tuesday.

Rumor says that the backsliding of several Pennsylvania Democrats who voted in favor of Harris's solution is founded on this fact; They are prepared to accept Lecompton if a condition be at tached to the admission of Kansas expressly authorizing the people to change their Constitution whenever they please. The South demurs to this proposition, but is willing to make a declaration in general terms acknowledging the principles asserted in the bill of rights. It will make no further concession. It is believed that additional Northern votes can be obtained on this condition. If passed, the South will-oppose Lecompton, on the ground that it is a case of Congressional intervention. Mr. Keitt says that forty Southern men will resist any compromise whatever.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858. Mr. Horace Greeley was examined this morning be-ore the Tariff Investigating Committee. All the numbers were present. The examination was confore the Tariff Investigating Committee. All the members were present. The examination was concluded within forty minutes, when Mr. Greeley was informed that the Committee would not require his further attendance. He expressed his high appreciation of the candor and courteey of the Committee, and thanked them for calling him before them. He says that they asked him no question which he did not deem pertinent, and which he was not very glad of an outpertunity to answer.

an opportunity to answer.

The purport of his testimony is understood to b hat no man ever proposed to put any money into his ands to influence, in any way, the action of Congress in the tariff or any other question, and no one sug-ested anything of the sort with his consent or knowl-dge. He never knew until the late. rever heard or believed that money was paid or entired by Mesers. Lawrence, Stone & Co., or by yone else, whether to Mounders or others, to induthe action of the last Congress on the tariff.

A genileman of position among the Free State Democrats of Kansas, and who is now in this city on mat-ters connected with the political fortunes of that Terri-tory, states positively that Gov. Walker has not re-ceded a single point from his recent position in refer-ence to Kansas affairs.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1858.

The Speaker of the House has signed the uccessary papers for transferring Mr. Wolcott, the recusant witness now in jail, to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, to be dealt with by the Criminal Court, under the law of Coogress prescribing the pens and penalties in such cases in the event of constitution.

The Union of this morning, in replying to what it calls the "temperate protest" of The Richmond Enquirer against making the admission of Kansas a

quirer against making the admission of Kansas a party issue, says:

"It is no part of our purpose to discuss the propriety or impropropriety of holding those Democrats who oppose admission to secount, and to enforce against them edites of excommunication. We hold no dictizarial office of the kind. We are intrusted with no such power. We claim simply, the right to discuss the matter; to weigh all the facts of the case; and to state the conclusions of a fair, cendid judgment upon them. The position of the President and the strong array of Democratic Sensitors and members of Congress on the side of admission, are facts which so out to the people for presiesive what they are worth. They are not conclusive: they do not bind the party, though we insist that they are notified to great weight with every Democrat who is called upon to form a judgment upon the question of whether the the admission of Kansas is or is not a party measure."

The Union then argues upon the record and the menit of the case. It finds ample testimony by which to claim party sallegiance to the measure for admission. Henry A. Washington, late Professor of History in William and Mary College, Virginia, was accidentally killed by an air gun this afternoon at his residence in this city.

this city.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

### An American Bark and Ten Lives Lost.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF DISCOUNT.

By the American Printing Telegraph Co.'s Lines-21 Wall-et. HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858. The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax at 51 o'clock this afternoon. She experienced heavy weather during the whole pas-

sage, and was detained for nine hours to the south-east of Sable Island by ice. She passed, Feb. 14, off the Old Head of Kinsale, steamship Europa, from New-York for Liverpool; Feb. 27, at 2 a. m., exchange t signals with a steamer bound east, supposed to be the Nispara from Halifax.

The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived out at 8 p. m. of the 11th. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of that day she came in collision, between Tuskar and Holyhead, with the bark Leander. of Bath, Me., bound from Liverpool to New-Orleans, with a small cargo of salt. The bark sunk in five minutes. Mrs. Curtis (the captain's wife), the second mate, and eight seamen were drowned. The captain and eleven others were saved by the steamer,

which was only slightly damaged.

In the House of Commons on the 10th inst., Lord John Russell's bill, modifying Parliamentary oaths so as to admit of Jews taking them, was debated, and read a second time.
On the 11th inst., in the House of Lords, Earl Car-

On the 11th met., in the House of Lords, Earl Car-naryon asked when the Government intended to intro-duce into the House of Commons their new Reform bill. Earl Granville said the bill would be introduced in the course of the session, but he was not prepared to fix the date. Earl Grey presented a petition from the East India

Company, against any change at present in the Gov-ernment of India, and gave his concurrence to the

company, against any change at present in the Government of India, and gave his concurrence to the views of the petitioners.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bright presented a petition from 5,000 citizens of Birmingham in favor of Parliamentary Reform.

Lord Palmerston intimated that it was not contemplated to appoint a Minister of Justice, or to establish a system of public prosecution.

A bill to remove the distinction between Joint-Stock Banks and Joint-Stock Companies with reference to the liability of partners was read a first time.

Sir John Pakington, in a long speech, moved that an address be presented to her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to report what changes if any are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes. The motion was agreed to. On the 12th inst., in the House of Commons, Sir George Grey said that the evidence offered by the French Government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin and others in Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against them, and that the British Government had declined to interiore.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis

eclined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon I. to Cantillon for an attempt to assessinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected on the ground that the testator must have been crazy when he made the bequest. A part of it was paid under the Bourbon régime.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new India Bill, to transfer the Government of India from the India Company to the Crown. The bill proposed was confined to changes in the Administration and organization of the Company, which it was in-

and organization of the Company, which and organization of the Company, which it was intended should in future be centered in the Imperial Government. The alterations were to be as little as was consistent with making the advisors of the Crown responsible for the Government of India. It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors, and in lieu posed to abolish the Court of Directors, and in lieu thereof to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who bad been in India, or who knew Indian safiairs well; the Council to consist of eight persons to go out in rotation every two years; the President of the Council would be appointed by the Government; the power of the President would extend to matters of finance, in which he would have the assistance of four Councilors. The President would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the Government of India.

The matter was debated at some length, but with-

The matter was debated at some length, but with

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 3 to 3 1-11th per cent. The movement was anticipated, and its effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction.

Mesers. Clapperton, Findiay & Co., of Glasgow, have supended.

have suspended.

The London Daily News says that a meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held en the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the Comen the 11th inst. Mr. Osborne, President of the Company, was present. The appointment of Mr. Fisher as Auditor was confirmed. Resolutions were passed recommending the Directors not to enter into any fresh engagements without previously submitting them to the shareholders in public meeting. Explanations by Mr. Osborne relative to the position of the Company were received with satisfaction.

The London Police Department offers a reward of

£260 for the apprehension of Thomas Allsop, charged as accessory to the conspiracy against the Emperor

Napoleon's life.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent believes that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Neil. Count Walewski will probably resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and go to London as Embassador. Count Persigny

and go to London as Embassador. Count Persigny
has returned to Paris to take his seat in the new Privy
Council. The new Foreign Minister will probably be
Drouyn de l'Huys. De Rayneval's death leaves a
vacancy for the Embassy to Prussia.

The new Minister of the Interior had received
numerous military deputations.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows

a gain of nearly thirteen milions of france in the bullion held in Paris, and a gain of nearly nineteen millions in held in Paris, and a gain of nearly nineteen infinions in the country branches.

A late telegram from Paris to The London Postasys there is no intention of making further modifications in the French Ministry.

Gen. Pelissier, it was expected, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Paris, in place of Marshai Magnan, who is spoken of as Ambaseador to

Russia.

The Times' correspondent says that Espinasse, the new Minister of the Interior, who is known to possess the Emperor's confidence, will wait on the Emperor every morning to receive his orders direct, in his double cannot be a superior of the confidence of

morning to receive his orders direct, in his double capacity of Minister of the Interior and Aid-de-Camp.
The Three per Cents closed dull on Friday at 691, 502.
The recent revolutionary movement in Spain is said to have been an insignificant affair, and the principal person arrested had been liberated. The Senate voted an address in reply to the Oneon's speech by 31, 10, 10. person arrested had been liberated. The senate voted an address in reply to the Queen's speech by 91 to 16. The trial of prisoners charged with complicity in the Cagliari affair was progressing slowly at Naples. One of the English prisoners is said to have become insane. The King of Naples is said to have consented to submit the question of the Cagliari to the arbitration of a

third Government. again current of an early resumption of The Trues' correspondent says, in regard to the re-

at Berlin, that no similar event in Prussian history has lebrated with so much enthusiasm. A motion can passed by 44 to 7, in the Legislative Council of Deamark, for the instant fortification

Copenhages.

The Swedish Chambers have rejected the project of the Government for the fortification of Stockholm, and also the project of a law for increased religious

A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt a Yoroutsk, a town situated to the west of Lake Barkal, in Siberia, which extended to Kiakahta, on the from iers of China.

The journals of Moscow contain a list of 501 landed

The journals of Moscow coatain a list of 301 landed proprietors, belonging to the order of the Noblesse, who have given in their adhesion to the measures of the Emperor respecting the emancipation of serfs. The alleged submission of Schamyl is not confirmed. The revolt in Herzegovina, Turke, 18 said to have terminated by the Christians laying down their arms. Fund Pacha is to be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

the Paris Conferences.

(By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

London, Saturday Morning.

The Times (City Article) says: "The Funds have steadily maintained the firm quotations of yesterday. The transactions were not numerous, but there is a general tending to an increase of animation. In foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rate of Hamburg was lower, while Paris and Amsterdam were about the same as at the last post. Nearly £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank te-day, part of which was the remainder of the specie by the Australia. No further orders have been given for the Continent. The dollars by the Mexican packet have been disposed of at 60t, being a decline of id."

The Daily News' City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds to day were stationary in price with little business. In the Discount Market this afternoon there was a sensibly increased demand, but first class bills were still readily negotisted at one-half \*V eint. In exceptional cases transactions take place at lower rates. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates of discount from 41 to 4 \*V cent. The Bank of Frankfort has also lowered its rate to 3 \*V cent, and the Bank of Bremen from 5 to 4 \*V cent.

The Journal de Frankfort states that the crisis in St. Petersburgh has caused several failures with liabilities from of fifty to two hundred thousand silver roubles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes the sales of the week 7,000 bales, including 10,500 on speculation, and 7,500 for export. It qualities had advanced fully id. #9 pound paid, and in some intainers rather higher rates were paid. The sales of Friday were 3,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were on speculation, but none or export—the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations: First Oriesan 74d.\* Middling Cleans 74d. Fair Uplands 7.1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 285,000 dies, of which 148,000 were American.

ales, of which 148,000 were American. HAVRE MARKETS—(For the week ending the 9th HAYRE MARKETS—(FOT the week ending the Not inst. inclusive.)—Cotron closed firm; sales of the week 8,000 bales; stock in port 120,000 bales; New-Orleans Tree Ordinatives. Bergary the selection of the New 18 BERGADSTUTY SCHOOL OF THE Closed Budy ant. Provisions dull; quotations nominal makes generally heavy: Carolina declined 278M. Sugar closed dull; all qualities slightly declined. Lard heavy. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Whalkedone: sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market cast slightly easier. The Bank of Eugland had reduced its

Here ased £78,000. Mears. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 7,11; Dollars, 5; Eagles 76/23.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Mears. Baring Brothers report American Stockspenerally slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

Mears. Bell & Co. separathy.

60, at 66. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland a & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHeury, and s. quote Beetheavy, with very little inquiry, and prices Pork heavy. Bacon dull. Lard heavy and is lower. Tal-LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Cir.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular and others quote Ashes steady at 31/232/ for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Coffee steady but quiet. Rice quiet and quotations berely maintained; middling Carolina, 18/6. Tea nothing, Rosin steady: common 4/24/3, fine 12/. Bark quiet: Philadelphia 9/329/6, Baltimore 7/. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oil is slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35/6236/.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market, sympathising with Liverpool, was active and buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Mesars. Richardson, Sence & Co. quote Flour very dull and quotations

ardson, Sence & Co. quote Flour, very dull and quotations nominal; Western Canal, 20/6522/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22/6223/; Ohio, 25/627/. Whear active, and inferior descriptions of red 1/2 better; quoted 5/1126/2 for Western, and 7d, for choice Southern; White, 7/27/5. Coax dull, with a declining tendency; mixed and Yellow, 33); White, 34/255/. The Brokers' Circular says that White Corn has declined 2/ on the received and the research of the second statement of the research of the second statement of the research of the second statement of the LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers quote

LONDON MARKETS.—Messers. Dating Drothers quote laco firm at £6 10/0±26 15 for Bers, and £6 10/0±26 18 BREADSTUFFS dull; White Wheat, 45/0±48; Red. 42/0±45; Flour, 21/0±25; Stock quiet at 60/0±16 elline; the market, however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lake however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lake however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lake however, closed with a better demand. Coffee quiet. Lake how were progressing, and prices were generally 6d. 201/ lower than at the October sale. Fresh Oits steady; Sperm, 250; God, £30/10; Linseed Oil quiet. Rick, gaperally quiet. Salffers & Gull. Tallow flat; Y. C., 52/8. Sfirst's Terrestrick dull at 36/0±7/. The declined, chiefly on common qualities; Congou, 1/.

Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Capt. Dilcunan, Dr. Whitmors Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Bulanan, Dr. Reune Parkinson, wife and child; Mrs. Johnson, Mesers. Patterson, Lane, Hamilton, Harris, Tetrie, Eastwood, Brickett, Henry, Roun, Phillips, Taylor, Williamson, Dingle, Warren, Austin, Booth, Jones, Winks, Mrs. Johson, Broquet, Fuller, McConnell, Baner, and McConnell, Baner,

Sailing of the America for Bosio HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1857. The R. M. Steamship America sailed from this por at 10 o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Monday morning. Weather calm and clear.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1858.
Rio de Janeiro dates of the 15th January have been

received.

The ship Falmouth was left in port.

The market was very dull. Coffee had further advanced. The sales since the sailing of the last Southampton steamer were 113,000 bags.

The Indian Outward Bound. PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.
The steamship Indian, Capt. Jones, sailed for Liver cool at 34 o'clock this afternoon, with 71 passengen and a full freight.

#### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1858. By Mr. HALSTED-Favorably, for the protection of the gas consumers of New-York and Brooklyn, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors of gas

meters.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD—Favorably, to amend the aw authorizing the taking of private property for pub

lic purposes.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—With a report for the consideration of the Senate, a bill to establish a sanitary police in the City of New-York. By Mr. MATHER-Relative to the City Hall of

By Mr. MATTERA Reads of 1857 and makes a new commission of three, to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, and to serve without pay. It apprepriates \$250,000 for the erection of a new Hall.]

Adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

Adjourned till I o'clock p. m. on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

The SPEAKER named as a Special Committee on the Registry Law, Mesers. Adams and C. Boughton, Americans: Van Valkenburgh, Republican, and Chanler and Wager, Democrats.

Mr. McNETT asked for the discharge of the Railroad Committee from the further consideration of petitions asking for tolls on railroads, and that the same he sent to the Canal Committee. Agreed to.

ame be seat to the Canal Committee. Agreed to. BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Against legalizing the acts of the New-York Super

Against egalizing the acts of the New York Supervisors in a resolution to pay persons for watching Station-Houses during the police difficulties.

Mr. WAGER reported against the bill to increase jurors' and witnesses' fees in Justices' Courts, but the House refused to concur in the report, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole. By Mr. LAW-To repeal the act of 1851, abolishing

olls on Railroads.

By Mr. SMIFH-To amend the Emigrant Protect

on law.

The bill relative to local assessments in Brocklyn BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. SEELEY-Declaring the office of Street Commissioner vacant, and giving the Mayor authority to fill the same.

By Mr. SMITH-Making it illegal to open or extend any street or avenue through a graveyard, unless by the consent of the owners thereof; and declaring all pending proceedings for opening such streets, discon-tinued and of no effect.

By Mr. WEIR-Declaring the taking up of ships he purpose of repairs, coppering, &c., by mean sating dry docks, to be a lawful, commercial us of floating dry docks, to be a lawful, commercial use of slips, pices and bulb heads in New-York, and continuing the existing floating docks at the places where the using the existing floating docks at the places where of bey are now located, with the consent of owners of

# THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING

## Origin and Progress of the Work THE DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS

It can hardly have escaped general observation

that there is now being manifested, in this city, as

unusual and increasing attention to religion. A to markably earnest state of feeling on this subject to been developing itself for some time past among a classes of the community here-from the highest to the lowest-including those out of the church a well as those in it. Nor has this quickened interest in religion, and this increased attendance on religious meetings, been in anywise confined e peculiar to this city; for it extends in an equal sol, in many instances, in a still greater degree to a parts of the country. The exchange newspapers, quarters, speak of an unwonted revival of religious feeling in their vicinity, and in the country far and near around them. In fact, a sudden fervor seems to have seized the public mind. Everywhere mee are crowding to religious meetings, and the spirit with which the crowds are impressed, and which is cites them to so general an attention to religion at religious services, seems to be animating the whole land. The revival spreads almost like contagion. It is everywhere expected, like an epidemic. A meeting is organized in one place, and in a day or two afterward another is sure to fellow in the nearest neighborhood. One church breaks out into a revival, and in a few weeks the next in the village, or the town, or the city, follows the example, until the whole district is awakened and aroused. In some instances the enthusiasm eems to have spread from place to place with all he rapidity of a fire on a prairie. It is believed, for instance, that as many as a hundred prayer-meetings have been established in different cities and town throughout the country, from the single example of the neon-day meeting held in this city in the "Old North Dutch Church." Not all of these meetings are held at the same time of day, or even daily, yet they have been called into existence from the fact that this was called into existence before them.

A similar religious feeling has not been known in the

city for twenty-five years. About twenty-five years ago a revival of great power, which excited the are pathy and cooperation of great numbers of person, both church members and others, occurred in Nec. York, though its extent and results were far less remarkable than those which have been already with pessed in the present instance. Public religious meeting were then held in unusual places, and at unusual hours, and were throngingly attended, but we believe the a midday prayer-meeting, held in the center of the business circles of the city, and sustained largely by the most prominent business men, is a novelty that was not then known. In fact, if the idea of such a meeting had been proposed six months ago, with any probability require three rooms for the divided and overflowing as dience, it would have been regarded as hardly been

than preposterous. And it is a precisely similar feeling to that which is exhibited at these and other religious meetings in this city, that is now spreading throughout the country. IN NEW-ENGLAND.

In New-England, and particularly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, an unusual spirit prevails; and the numbers of conversions, and of additions to the massbership of the churches, are unprecedented. Since the first great revival in New-England-which was known as the "Great Awakening," and occurred the time of the celebrated Jonathan Educate the time of the territory that the present reviving said to exceed the former—in the extent, at least, it not in the fervor of its work. The memory of Whitefield, and the effects which followed his eloquent preaching cannot but be forcibly recalled in view of the gree numbers of persons that are now everywhere professing conversion and entering the church. We are in ormed that there are several towns in New-England n which not a single adult person can be found who has not been converted, and become a member of a

IN THE WEST.

Similar accounts are received largely from the Wes, religious meetings are everywhere held in the churches and a wide-spread and wider-spreading interest crists This feeling, and the efforts which are put forth to retain and increase it, are not exclusive or peculiar to say single Christian denomination, but seem to be share equally by all. And there is one characteristic of the revival which deserves to be specially meetioned. The early revivals in the West, partice larly those in uncultured settlements, were marks with a degree of unnatural, and even of supernatural excitement which has become traditional; yet in the present religious awakening, extending, as it dos widely throughout the West, we hear of no such be-terous gatherings as were known in the early days the pioneer "camp-meeting preachers;" but, on the contrary, the meetings are described as being characterized, if not with a more genuine spirit, yet with a higher moral tone and a more unexceptionable decoun.

There seem to be no new instances of such historical and remarkable manifestations of the Divine Spirit ( at least what were at the time thought to be suc as were known by the term "jerks." In all the revival intelligence which we have seen—and for the ligious newspapers, and to no small extent some of the secular-there has been but one solitary instance this sort to remind one of the olden times and the case grounds of the frontier. This occurred in Tennes n a region of zealots known as "Hard-Shell Baptists" who were reported as having experienced convulsion and other violent shocks to the physical and nerves system, while assembled in an excited and over-stime lated religious meeting. On the contrary, the present revival, as it is manifested both at the East and Week. is marked with great sobriety, and a commendable free dom from undue excess. It gives evidence of a well-regulated enthusiasm rather than a wild exciten such has better promise of salutary effects than any previous revival that has ever passed over the country. Of the causes to which these unusual and memoral

effects may be traced, it is hardly necessary to say the they will be everywhere recognized as provided and divine. It may be stated that the immediate casion is very widely believed to have been the rest severity of the times, by which men were forced an acknowledgment of their dependence on Direction Providence, and their minds made ripe and suscepti to the operation of spiritual influences and the recept of religious truths. If such a cause is adequate a such a result, it is, perhaps, not surprising that is city, whose part of the general burden during the mercial troubles was greater than that of any in the country, should afford a marked indicate of awakened interest in religion. THE NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS.

It is of course impossible to give ately, or even to estimate approximately, or even to estimate special which may the actual number of conversions be set down as the results of such a work. such results are expressed, to some minds, some repulsively by mere figures. The actual increase religion in a community is not to be measur statistics. But to give a partial idea of the remarkable effects which have thus far produced, it may be mentioned that more that a thousand conversions have been reported in the correspondence of a single religious nawspaper, for sing a week. A journal of the religious press in the